

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO MALI—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 117-49)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to the situation in Mali declared in Executive Order 13882 of July 26, 2019, is to continue in effect beyond July 26, 2021.

The situation in Mali, including repeated violations of ceasefire arrangements made pursuant to the 2015 Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali; the expansion of terrorist activities into southern and central Mali; the intensification of drug trafficking and trafficking in persons, human rights abuses, and hostage-taking; and the intensification of attacks against civilians, the Malian defense and security forces, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), and international security presences, continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13882 with respect to the situation in Mali.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, July 20, 2021.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO LEBANON—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 117-50)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to

the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to Lebanon declared in Executive Order 13441 of August 1, 2007, is to continue in effect beyond August 1, 2021.

Certain ongoing activities, such as Iran's continuing arms transfers to Hizballah—which include increasingly sophisticated weapons systems—serve to undermine Lebanese sovereignty, contribute to political and economic instability in the region, and continue to constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For this reason, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13441 with respect to Lebanon.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, July 20, 2021.

47TH ANNIVERSARY OF INVASION OF CYPRUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise for this Special Order to commemorate the 47th anniversary of the invasion of Cyprus by Turkey, and to further call attention and demand action on the continued Turkish settlement of Varosha.

On July 20, 1974, a very sad day, Turkey invaded the Republic of Cyprus and violently captured the northern part of the island and established a heavily armed occupation force that continues to control nearly 37 percent of Cyprus' territory.

As a result of this flagrant violation of international law, 160,000 Greek Cypriots, 70 percent of the population of the occupied area, were forcibly expelled from their homes. In addition, approximately 5,000 Cypriots were killed, including five Americans, Mr. Speaker, of Cypriot descent.

□ 1845

More than 1,400 Greek Cypriots remain missing since the Turkish invasion, and their fate is still unknown.

Greek and Turkish Cypriots were forcibly divided along ethnic lines and remain so to this day. It is utterly baffling why over the past 47 years the U.S., the E.U., the U.N. and the international community writ large have failed to take meaningful action against Turkey for the invasion and subsequent occupation of Cyprus.

Indeed, lack of action has emboldened Turkey to treat the occupied north of Cyprus as an unannexed province of Turkey where Erdogan seeks to, among other things, build a presidential palace, presumably as a

precursor to the caliphate he expects to lead.

Decades of failed reunification attempts have jaded even the most optimistic of us.

Today, after President Erdogan defied warnings from the U.S. and the international community, as well as U.N. Security Council resolutions and went ahead and changed the status of Varosha, there can no longer be any doubt that with Erdogan leading Turkey and Ersin Tatar leading the Turkish Cypriot community, there will be no Cyprus solutions, sadly.

The tragic story of Varosha is perhaps the true embodiment of the permanent harm Turkey's direct interference has had on the island. Once holding international renown as a premier tourist destination, it has fallen into a state of dilapidation—sadly, Mr. Speaker, and I did witness it myself—after its lawful inhabitants were forced to flee in the face of the Turkish invasion.

Varosha, particularly the resettlement of its lawful inhabitants, has long been a central issue in the negotiations for Cypriot reunification. However, Turkey continues to unilaterally threaten the noble dream of one people, one border, one Cyprus.

Unfortunately, it was not by coincidence that Erdogan chose this day—the anniversary of the fateful Turkish invasion of Cyprus—to take this illegal action. I emphasize “illegal,” Mr. Speaker.

Although the events of the Turkish invasion 47 years ago are not new, I feel it is important that the severity of the invasion and its lasting effects are not understated or forgotten. We must never forget.

It was then, the Turkish forces ethnically cleansed and then fenced off the beautiful area of Varosha, holding it hostage for decades as a bargaining chip in reunification negotiations. All despite the two Cypriot communities' intention to reach an agreement on the resettlement of its lawful inhabitants. The 1979 High Level Agreement made it clear that the resettlement of Varosha was a unified Cypriot priority, that both sides were open to such acts of goodwill, and that the United Nations should play a role in the resolution of the Cyprus problem.

However, the status quo radically changed in 2019 when the Turkish occupation authorities announced their intention, sadly, to open Varosha to Turkish settlement, directly contradicting the United Nation's role and legitimacy on the issue, specifically U.N. Security Council Resolutions 482, 550, 789, and 2483.

Back in October of 2019, I even wrote that the Turkish settlement of Varosha would be a step in the completely wrong direction of what the Cypriot people want—and I have spoken to the Cypriot people—which is the eventual reunification of Cyprus.

The Republic of Cyprus continues to maintain the return of Varosha as a